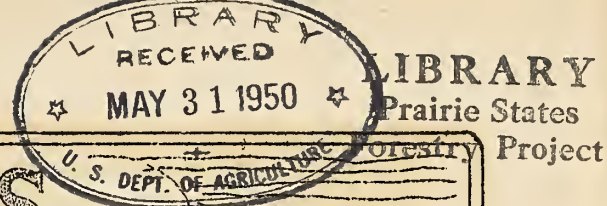


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Vol. 6, No. 10

October - 1941

SHELTERBELT PROGRAM STIMULATES PRIVATE PLANTING

By Claude S. Asp, Okla.

During my three and one-half years on this Project I have noticed a marked increase of interest in trees displayed by the general public. At first I thought of the change as being a gradual evolutionary process, but on thinking it through the developments are occurring much more rapidly than my conception of an evolutionary trend would be.

As every planting season rolls around there are numerous new questions and requests for assistance on various types of tree plantings. Much of this assistance is in the form of requests for information and can be taken care of by a few minutes discussion of types of trees, site and site preparation, methods of planting and handling of stock, and source of stock for various types of plantings.

Without a doubt all the personnel on this Project have noticed this change in attitude in varying degree. Just to mention a few, and using my own district as an example, these are some of the observations I have in mind:

1. Nearly every farm home, no matter how humble, tenant or owner occupied, has been improved by the planting of young trees for future shade and protection. Observe, most of these plantings are less than five years old.
2. State highways have been beautified by tree planting and roadside park developments in comparatively recent years.
3. People in our headquarters towns are almost daily asking questions regarding some pet tree that seems to have developed an ailment. (We ought to have a course in tree medicine.)
4. Any number of young protection plantings, mostly Clarke-McNary, for poultry and livestock, are scattered throughout the area.
5. More and more people are seeing the results of proper cultivation as a necessity for good tree culture. Business men and non-cooperators call the difference to my attention continually.

6. Home Demonstration Clubs have requested assistance in putting over a program for more trees on county farms by a demonstration of planting technique and a general discussion of trees and their benefits. This meeting will be held at a future date when stock is available and conditions permit. It so happens that the area in which this interest is developing is a potential concentration area. I believe I will be able to get started toward that end by getting acquainted with the ladies.

This narrative seems to have very little bearing on the planting of shelterbelts. Most certainly the planting of shelterbelts is our major concern, but at the same time we are "Plains Foresters" and as such we need to advocate tree plantings of all kinds.

It is only through a broad program of Plains forestry that we will be able to accomplish the desired result of having trees on every farm. Every farm has a place for trees but every farm may not have a place for a shelterbelt.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF COUNTRY GENTLEMAN TOURS PROJECT

I had a very enjoyable trip from September 30 to October 3, in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, with Mr. Earl Taylor, Associate Editor of the Country Gentleman. Mr. Taylor was personally gathering data for an article on the Shelterbelt program which he expects to prepare for the Country Gentleman, and which should appear in the reasonably near future. While I cannot anticipate Mr. Taylor's article, it was my impression that generally he was very favorably impressed with the work.

Mr. Taylor met quite a few of the State personnel and interviewed several farmers and farmers' wives. We asked him to stop anywhere that he desired and talk to any of the farmers or the farm people. We did not wish to select the ones for him to interview. He seemed to be particularly impressed by a statement made to him by Mrs. Montgomery, who lives near Royal, Nebraska. There were two belts on this farm and Mrs. Montgomery gave him a very fine story about them. Then he talked to Mrs. Dora Hagge in South Dakota. He had a picture of her holding a jar of plum jam which she had made from plums collected from the plum row in the shelterbelt which prompted him to want to talk to her. He was greatly pleased with the interview and as I remember he said in effect that she had given him a beautiful story of what the shelterbelt was doing for her farm. Then he also talked to a man near Emory, South Dakota, and there too he received a very favorable reaction. In fact, I am sure that he did not get any unfavorable reactions.

It is my understanding that since returning to Philadelphia Mr. Taylor, together with the art editor of the Country Gentleman, have decided to illustrate the article with colored pictures from kodachrome slides, providing suitable pictures can be found.

In interviews at Lincoln with newspaper representatives Mr. Taylor expressed himself unquestionably in regard to the value of the shelterbelt planting work.

- Paul H. Roberts, R.O.

"MANY A MICKLE MAKES A MUCKLE"

We do not yet have an authentic record of one of our shelterbelts handing back to the farmer the overdue mortgage on the old homestead and presenting him with a fat passbook on the local bank, but evidence continues to accumulate that the shelterbelt helps out in a lot of little ways.

Recently the Texas newspapers carried a story quoting a farmer to the effect that the wildlife-producing ability of his belt has saved a part of his crop. It seems that an army-worm invasion was about to eat him out of house and home but, reminiscent of the seagull's service to the Mormons in Utah, birds living in the shelterbelt cleaned up the army worms for a considerable distance out into the field. The Department considered the incident of sufficient significance to issue a news release on it.

The September number of AMERICAN FORESTS contains an editorial showing the shelterbelt up in a new role - that of a protector against fire. Says the magazine: "As previously noted in this magazine the planting of trees in the prairie states as carried forward under the government's shelterbelt project has within the space of eight years proven to be one of the notable examples of forestation to be found in America. Among the many services which these belts of trees already are beginning to render the prairie farmer, one not heretofore mentioned, was recently revealed by a forester after inspecting some of the plantings in Kansas. Farmer P. W. Seidel, Route 2, McPherson, told him of a fire that broke out last year in a field just as thrashing was completed and, whipped by a high wind, raced toward an adjoining field of wheat ready for harvesting. The onward sweep of the fire was stopped by an intervening shelterbelt of trees. Thousands of dollars' worth of ripe wheat was thereby saved. And only the first shelterbelt row of osage orange trees was damaged."

Two newspaper clippings which came over our desk the same morning recently finds shelterbelts serving in still other capacities. One of them says, "John Allen, Allen township farmer, gives his shelterbelt credit for saving a part of his wheat crop this summer. He states that the portion of his wheat protected by the shelterbelt stood up when the wind and rain hit, while the wheat on the unprotected area was beaten to the ground." The other one tells about a farm woman marketing some vegetables, the vegetable garden being possible only because of the protection furnished by the shelterbelt on their farm.

4700 OKLAHOMA FARMERS CAN'T BE WRONG!

That's what County Agent Floyd D. Dowell, of Watonga, Oklahoma, says in boxcar letters at the top of a recent circular letter to the farmers in his county. Explaining that shelterbelts have been planted on that number of farms in Oklahoma, he goes on to tell what they may be expected to do for the farms which have them.

The concluding paragraph of his letter says, "Fill in and return the enclosed card. You'll thank me later for urging you to do it now."

"OUR THORNY THORNLESS"

All shelterbelt trees have their good and bad points, according to the farmer cooperator. Some may come close to one hundred percent acceptance but never quite reach the goal. Perhaps the closest of any is the Red Cedar but even in the case of this evergreen some of the good wives complain of the cemetery-like appearance they lend to the farmstead.

One of the most universally disliked is our so-called thornless honeylocust. Long thorn scratches acquired by persons who place too much confidence in the name, and dire threats directed at the tree of their origin testify that our tree does not live up to its name in the belts. To determine the extent of this shortcoming and to inquire into our success in improving our product from year to year the following brief study was initiated.

Fifty trees in sequence in the row were selected at random in each of the various aged belts. Their armament was examined and state of "preparedness" noted. The trees were divided into three groups, thorny, sparsely thorned, and thornless. In the final analysis those with thorns were combined into one group. The findings are shown in the table below.

Year	Thorny	Medium	Thornless	% Thorny	% Thornless
1935	25	10	15	70	30
1936	7	9	34	32	68
1937	19	9	22	56	44
1938	7	14	29	42	58
1939	26	4	20	60	40
1940	16	11	23	54	46
1941	19	8	23	54	46
Totals	119	65	166		

7 year Mean 52.5 47.5

These results would seem to indicate that our job of obtaining thornless trees is only half completed. Greater care in the selection of isolated thornless seed trees and grading out thorny trees before planting may be part of the answer.

- Paul E. Slabaugh, Kans.

WE ARE FOR CLUMPS, TOO

The following is an excerpt from the annual address of the President of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society:

"A clump (of trees) is just an Al Ford shelterbelt rolled up and getting protection for all sides instead of two sides. There are several good reasons for having clumps in South Dakota, and the first one is just ordinary looks. With our velocity of wind and lack of moisture per square foot, there is a tendency for most of our plantings to be more wiry than dense. For beauty there must be a background. In the clump there is a depth from all sides which gives a background."

SHELTERBELTS IN OTHER STATES

That the practice of planting shelterbelts for wind control is not peculiar to the plains is attested by a couple of clippings sent in by Bruce Arnold, of South Dakota. One of them is from Cappers Farmer, published in Topeka, and says:

"Muck soils in Marshall county, Indiana, are so light a gentle breeze will cause drift, and a wind will send a brown cloud across the countryside from unprotected fields. To stop damage, George Stephey stripped 100 acres with willow rows. Cuttings were stuck down at intervals of 24 to 30 inches in the rows. In 4 to 5 years they were 13 to 15 feet high."

The other story, from the Extension Service Review, Washington, D. C., tells of the Wisconsin Extension Forester pushing a program of windbreak planting in that state since 1934. It says:

"Mr. Trenk had laid the groundwork in the years prior to 1934, so was all set to give the farmers the necessary assistance in establishing a lasting defense against such blitzkriegs of Mother Nature. During the spring of 1940 nearly 2-1/2 million tree 'soldiers' were planted in windbreaks in these seven counties against 400,000 in 1935, a gain of 600 percent. Furthermore, these living windbreaks do more than stand guard to ward off the bad effects of the wind. They act as collectors of snow, thus increasing soil moisture. In addition, they provide protection and food to birds and small game, to say nothing of the beauty they add to the landscape. These trees are lasting monuments to an Extension Service program."

TREES A BACK LOG IN THE PLAINS

Carl Nickel, son of a Nebraska pioneer, knows what trees can mean to a Plains farmer. His father settled on a farm south of Kearney, Nebraska, in 1879. In 1880 or 1881 the father planted 15 acres of Cottonwoods. In 1909 the father cut 15,000 board feet of lumber from the grove, all of which was used in construction of buildings on the farm.

Carl Nickel, the son, has not bought any coal in the last 10 years, and in addition the woodlot has supplied three other families (relatives) with fuel. Since the fall of 1939 he has sold \$300 worth of fuel wood from the grove. This means something in meeting taxes and other expenses.

He has a 1940 livestock protection belt and two other shelterbelts on the farm now. Needless to say, these belts show meticulous care and attention. He is building again for the future. Incidentally, his opinion of people who do not take care of their belts is rather low.

- Paul H. Roberts, R.O.

There are two words in the English language, simple words in themselves, yet they have caused untold misery. They have broken friendship, disrupted homes, broken hearts, and killed people. Those words are, "They say."

Brass Tacks, by Col. Wm. C. Hunter

SHELTERBELT FLOAT WOWS 'EM

"Favorable and inquisitive" is the sole comment made on a recent Form 701-PSFP submitted by District Officer Howard Martley under point 6, General Reaction of Visitors to Exhibit, for a float Howard had entered in the recent Salem Harvest Festival.

According to bystanders, however, this was putting it lightly - and they tell it about as follows:

It was a sultry day and for hours the streets of Salem had been crowded with tired people visiting different exhibits, viewing the concessions along the white way and waiting for the parade to commence.

Suddenly a cry went up, "Here they come!" Slowly the streets were cleared and the sidewalks lined with tired and dusty spectators shuffling from one foot to the other, some sitting on the curbs and a few more ambitious individuals perched on the store tops.

The high school band leading the parade blared past, hardly rousing the crowd from their lethargy. Next followed numerous 4-H, Extension and local merchant exhibit floats. The spectators barely glanced at them and resigned themselves for a dull afternoon. Another high school band led by three high-stepping, bare-kneed majorettes strutted past and several baldheaded spectators were observed to yawn openly.

Suddenly the crowd was startled to see Walter Hove leap into the street, throw his cap in the air, cheer, and smite his hands together. Looking up they saw a forest green pickup, plainly decorated, and with a modest young man at the wheel.

Immediately a roar of approval went up. Old men leaped to their feet, children screamed, women swooned, young fellows decided to become shelter-belters, handsome girls smiled coquettishly and (we hope) farmers began to think of shelterbelts. It is rumored that two spectators fell from the store tops during the excitement.

As long as the shelterbelt float was in sight the multitude cheered - the only object in the entire parade to arouse as much as a handclap.

All this, I swear, is as it was told to me. Even though the applause was led by Walter Hove, one of our more enthusiastic cooperators, it shows the esteem in which the work of the Forest Service and its workers are held by the public. Lets continue the good work.

- Karl F. Ziegler, S. Dak.

HEROISM

Heroism is the brilliant triumph of the soul over the flesh, that is to say, over fear; fear of poverty, of suffering, of calumny, of illness, of loneliness and of death. There is no real piety without heroism. Heroism is the dazzling and glorious concentration of courage.

- Henri-Frederic Amiel

SHELTERBELT COOPERATOR LIKES "HORSEPLAY," TOO

Elbert Evans, of the Columbus (Nebraska) office, was "taken for a ride" by one of his best cooperators, Mr. J. R. Ernst. Mr. Ernst sent two letters to Floyd Hougland, the District Forester, with instructions that first one be handed to Evans, and after he had digested that, the other be given to him.

The first letter, which brought Evans' temperature to the boiling point, read like this:

How long must a shelterbelt owner be bossed around by a sub-district officer like E. E. Evans? The other day he sneaks in by the back way, tramps all over my belt, making the ground hard and rubbing off branches, and then he expects me to fix things up to snuff again. Then he goes to town to his air-conditioned office, cocks his feet on the desk and has a stenographer type me a card like the one I am returning, which I think should be forbidden as it is an insult to send such a card in the open mail for everybody to get a peek at. For such an offense I think you should oust him without pay for 30 days without a drink. I think he was under the influence of liquor when he did this and must have made a mistake in belts, as my belt is perfect, clean, open for inspection from the east side as well as the west, as we worked it for two days before receiving that awful threat.

When Hougland began to get worried about Evans' blood pressure, he handed him the other letter from Ernst, to this effect:

Show the other letter to Evans; then hand him this one. I will admit my belt was bad, the worst in three years, but I beat him to it. I finished threshing Monday forenoon, started on the belt right away, got his card Thursday after I had finished, so the drinks are on him. Whether he looks at the east or the west end, only a few weeds are left in the cottonwood rows, which I will remove after the heat lets up. Come out and see me some time, both of you, as you always are welcome whether you feel like crabbing or not. I will have to take off my hat to you boys as you are sure watching the belts - especially mine.

NURSERYMEN LIKE NEW BULLETIN

Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, has asked for 100 copies of the new nursery bulletin by Engstrom and Stoeckeler, "Nursery Practice for Trees and Shrubs Suitable for Planting on the Prairie Plains." He says, "Last night I went over the nursery practice handbook and wish to compliment the authors through you for doing what seems to me to be an excellent job. This handbook will be noted in our next confidential news letter and I am sure we will have plenty of requests for it."

MISERY LOVES COMPANY

Our District Foresters, striving to persuade non-cooperative cooperators to give their shelterbelts the minimum of care to insure their proper maintenance, will doubtless get a bit of satisfaction out of the following paragraph which is quoted from the 1941 Forestry Abstracts of the Imperial Forestry Bureau, Oxford, England:

"Collective farms in many parts of the Soviet Union are severely criticized for neglecting the proper maintenance of existing shelterbelts and for not creating new ones on anything like an adequate scale. Two instances are quoted where neglected wind-breaks have become centres of infestation from which agricultural pests including locusts have spread into the surrounding fields."

The above "communique" inspires one to believe that regardless of form of government, human nature is the same the world around, and therefore the Russian farmer needs as much prodding to get his shelterbelt cultivated as some of our cooperators.

It's beside the point, but among ourselves we have often joked about our shelterbelts being an aid to national defense in that they could serve as screens to machine gun nests, artillery emplacements, troop concentrations, etc. Today in Russia it's a fair bet that these uses are more real than fancied.

- Harold E. Engstrom, R.O.

PAGE MR. FADIMAN, PLEASE

Fred Yaruss, of Oklahoma, recently participated in a 4-H Club camp and developed a new and interesting wrinkle in getting information over to the youngsters. He put on a "quiz" program, and in order to develop both competition and the spirit of cooperative effort, he divided the audience up into four "tribes," the tribe answering the most questions correctly winning the contest. Yaruss says that it was very successful.

Some of the questions put to the youthful quizees follow. Do they make you scratch your head?

1. What is meant by the term conservation?
2. Does the sap flow up or down in a tree?
3. How can you tell one tree from another?
4. For what reasons are trees planted in the Plains country?
5. What types of projects can 4-H Clubs undertake in forestry work?

ON GIVING AWAY A SHELTERBELT

It is supposed that everyone at this time is wondering about and working on ways and means of obtaining sufficient applications to get his quota of shelterbelts as soon as possible; or, in other words, negotiations is the one thing that is uppermost in everyone's mind about this time of the year.

Of course it is a well-known fact that the District Forester of the Elk City District has been on the job since the spring of 1935. This gives me some advantage over some of the new District Foresters who have to get acquainted with the people as well as the district. There are certain factors that are common to any district. Negotiations is the result of psychological reactions of individuals. Some people want to be leaders in their community and will plant a shelterbelt and take good care of it for the publicity they expect to get out of it. Others will see the benefit of a windbreak and plant one for the value they expect to receive from the barriers, while others will plant belts just because someone else has a belt and still others plant them "just because." It is the latter group that ordinarily fail to take care of their belts.

Negotiations work has never been a worry to me. I really like it and I suppose this is the reason I have not, so far, experienced a lot of difficulty in getting applications.

It seems to me that if the negotiator, whoever he may be, will keep his head up and chest out to the public he is going to win. The negotiator must be a good believer from the start of the season. If on the start he is optimistic and sincerely believes that he is going to obtain more applications than he can possibly take care of, he will soon find that applications are coming in from all sides. However, if he gets caught by letting down and indicating that he has a quota that he is afraid he will not be able to reach, he may as well notify his superior officer that he cannot get his quota.

Quotas are necessary in order to set up job loads, figure finances, distribute equipment, and for other reasons. However, I sometimes think that quotas should be assigned by confidential correspondence. We should not use the term "district quotas" in dealing with the public. To this District my quota is an allotment or allocation; it is a privilege. If we take up our allotment we are in a position to ask for more. If we do not use it someone else is likely to get it, but it should never be treated as an obligation to obtain. Twisting door knobs is the hardest way I can imagine to get applications. This in itself, regardless of the approach afterward, is an outright acknowledgment that one is hard up for miles. Let them write, call, come, or send word that they want trees before going to see them.

But sitting in the office with your heels on the desk will not create a desire on the part of the public to plant belts. Become a part of the community, show interest in every worth-while thing that is being sponsored by other groups. Let your work be incidental until someone says something about it, but when your work is a topic of discussion then be very enthusiastic about it. Never try to push the program in when it is not fitting for the occasion. Get well enough known so that when you are seen on the street a nice shelterbelt will come into the mind of the person seeing you. I have obtained applications at Sunday School, American Legion gatherings, and Masonic Lodge meetings.

I am unable to understand why anyone should worry about giving away a perfectly good shelterbelt, and after all that is all negotiations work

amounts to. You merely give a person a planted belt of trees on his promise to protect and care for it. It is merely being sociable, or you may even go so far as to call it hospitality. The act of giving has always been the American way of acknowledgment of friendliness. Never take the attitude you have something to sell. I would starve to death selling anything, but boy, oh boy, I can even give away cats.

- James W. Kyle, Okla.

FOREST FIRE PHILOSOPHY FROM THE HIGH PLAINS

V. W. Binderup, brother of ex-Congressman Binderup of the 4th Nebraska District, Past President of the Nebraska Honey Producer's Association, radio commentator and writer, has the following to say about forest fires in his "Among the Bees," send in by Howard Lawton:

Napoleon Bonaparte once wrote one of his administrators: "I am informed that a number of forest fires have broken out in the department; the administration of which I have confided to you. You will please have the individual convicted of having set them, shot immediately. Also if fire breaks out again I shall see to giving you a successor."

This seems rather severe, but suppose that you saw an individual toss a lighted match into a beautiful field of wheat, ready to cut, and saw it disappear in flames; or that you came upon an abandoned camp fire which had worked its way to the trees of the forest and was destroying them, wouldn't you feel that no punishment could be too severe?

The wheat could be planted and a crop raised in another year, but a forest fire destroys the patient work of nature through an entire century, when it consumes the giant trees of the timberlands.

Some of the redwoods of California are 3000 years old and should some careless camper reduce these forest monarchs to ashes, Napoleon's order would not seem adequate punishment.

A beautiful, well shaped growing tree is an inspiring sight and a proud possession. Ask any one who has a stately elm in his yard, that was there when he was a child, what it would take to buy it, and you would find out very quickly that it is priceless to that owner, because he knows that he cannot replace it in his lifetime. Imagine then how an owner would feel if someone came along and set a match to the tree and burned it up and you will see how serious it is to destroy a forest, you will realize how Napoleon felt upon learning that acres and acres of grand oaks, stately elms and other forest trees had been reduced to ashes.

In Nebraska, plant an elm and your children's children will rise up and call you blessed.

Every man has three characters: that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.

- A. Karr

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT HAS SHELTERBELT COMMITTEE

The following is quoted from the recent story in the Memphis (Texas) Democrat:

"Stressing the importance of the Department of Agriculture's shelterbelt program as a means of soil conservation, Paul Montgomery, chairman of the Precinct No. 2 Area of the Hall County Soil Conservation District, Monday appointed an 11-man shelterbelt committee for the area.

"The group will work with Forestry Service in planning more shelterbelts in this area, and will also work to maintain the belts already in the area.

"Montgomery, working in cooperation with the local Forestry official, William S. Green, said that the men are all good shelterbelt cooperators at the present time, and are interested in seeing the program make further advances."

WATCH OUT FOR THE DELUGE, HOWARD!

I have noted that when our Project personnel accomplish or observe something outstanding or unusual, it seems to be the custom to "sound off" a bit through the medium of PLAINS FORESTER. This publication seems to be the chief and most effective amplifying system for the boys, and I believe that many fine things have been accomplished and numerous, difficult hazards overcome as a result of a stimulation of competitive spirit by this publication.

With this in mind and in order to bring to light information regarding some of the outstanding belts in other parts of the shelterbelt area, I wish to mention a planting in my District which I believe to be a bit unique.

This is the Charles Kipp planting in McCook county, South Dakota, and during the 1941 season I have noticed that eight different species of trees have set and produced seed. Tartarian Maple, Green Ash, Honeylocust, Chinese Elm, Cottonwood, Common Lilac, Caragana and American Plum have all borne a heavy crop of seed this season. This may not be a singular occurrence, but to my knowledge, it is the only belt having such a variety of trees upon which seed has set in its sixth season. The soil type is straight Barnes Loam and the ten-year rainfall average about 23 inches.

During a recent thinning study conducted on this planting, we had the opportunity to accurately measure some of the trees which were removed, and found many Cottonwoods that had attained the height of 35 feet, Chinese Elm 30 feet, and Honeylocust thorns of sufficient dimensions to command the respect and attention of the entire group of thinners.

Mr. Kipp is one of the "higher bracket" cooperators, a staunch shelterbelt booster and a community key man. He has material evidence to support his voluntary testimony regarding the value of his belt, as his crop of hybrid corn directly north of the shelterbelt is the best in the county.

- Howard J. Martley, S. Dak.

NOTICIA (ESPAÑOL)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Barring acts of God and the Washington Office (the latter has interposed at least twice heretofore), I shall not be present in the Post Office Building October 16, 1941 A.P. (After Pheasants), that date having been established by the Hon. Harold Ickes as an important one in wildlife management for the middle zone of the United States, which includes Nebraska.

There are important interrelationships of certain wildlife species and shelterbelts and ponds (this latter phenomena having occurred for the first time in 1941 in the Plains since P.S.F.P.) which it is imperative that I investigate personally. During the past two months at odd moments and in close cooperation with Hank Lobenstein, I have been assembling and overhauling the equipment essential to properly conducting these investigations, as well as reading a few scientific treatises concerning necessary equipment, its care and use. Everything is now in readiness to proceed, and the value of all the preliminary work and expenditures made so far will be lost completely if the investigations are discontinued (Washington Office, please note). Any personal communications intended to reach me on that date should be marked plainly "Hold until he returns."

- Paul H. Roberts, R.O.

AAA URGES SHELTERBELT PARTICIPATION

The Seward County (Nebraska) AAA committee recently got out a circular letter to all farm owners and operators, urging them to participate in the shelterbelt planting program. Under a very decorative head the letter says:

"In 1940 and 1941, the Forest Service through the Prairie States Forestry Project established 79 shelterbelts in Seward County for a total of 39½ miles. By this time, no doubt, most of you have had the privilege of seeing at least one of these belts and have probably marveled at the growth they have made in the past year even under adverse conditions. No doubt the main reason for the fine showing most of the belts have made has been the clean cultivation practices which have been followed by the cooperators in the care of their belts during the summer months."

Following are two or three paragraphs of explanatory matter in connection with the shelterbelt program, then the letter winds up with, "The AAA feels that the planting of these belts fits in so well with the idea of conservation practices, that this office is taking this means of encouraging as many cooperators as possible."

We must recover reverence for the earth and its resources, treating it no longer as a reservoir of potential wealth to be exploited, but as a storehouse of divine bounty on which we utterly depend.

- Forest and Outdoors

WANNA BUY A FARM?

The following "Farm for Sale" ad appeared in a recent issue of the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle:

SPORTSMEN-FARMER PARADISE, 160 ACRES, IMPROVEMENTS

4 bedroom, two story, colonial home, $2\frac{1}{2}$ baths, fire places, water system, furnace, recreation room, 3 car garage, 3 tenant houses, dairy barn, milk house, 220 ton silo. Natural ever running springs, two fish ponds, beautiful natural timber, nursery stock, 65 acres blue stem pasture, 70 acres row crop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles shelter belt.

Expansive buffalo sod lawns, gravity water supply.

You'd hardly believe there was such a beautiful setting only one hour's drive from Wichita.

Let's go fishing and look it over.

Walter Morris & Son

It might be added that the Walter Morris who has the property listed and who is one of the larger real estate operators in Wichita is a great booster for the shelterbelt program. Frequently he has called together in his office Wichita residents who are owners of farms in Sedgwick County for the purpose of telling them about the benefits of shelterbelts to farm properties.

RENSHAW TRANSFERRED TO FSA

Wolfard Renshaw, one of the early crop of Shelterbelters and more lately of Region 8, writes Dave Olson that he has been transferred to the Farm Security Administration. This is in consummation of a deal between the Forest Service and the FSA whereby the Service has furnished foresters to several FSA regions. Wolfard says in part:

"It may surprise you to hear of my transfer to the Farm Security Administration as forester to the organization for FSA Region VIII. We have been in Dallas for just about a month and my area covers the State of Oklahoma and practically all of Texas.

"My transfer was the result of the agreement between the Farm Security Administration and the U. S. Forest Service last June in which the F. S. was to furnish men to head up forestry and woodland management for each of the FSA regions in central and eastern United States.

"Although most of my work will be on the farms in the timbered areas in east Texas and Oklahoma, the FSA has a great number of clients in the area covered by your project and the Regional Director has mentioned several times the probability of planning shelterbelts on the farms there. Your project has no doubt planted a great many trees on farms of the borrowers of the FSA, but it is believed that there is still a lot that I can do to stimulate interest in this phase of forestry among the personnel of this agency."

AUTHORS GET BOQUET

The Project is proud of the achievement of Engstrom and Stoeckeler in their new bulletin, "Nursery Practice for Trees and Shrubs." This is the first publication to bring together the best recommendations from the vast experience of many in meeting the especially difficult problems of nursery practices in the Plains region. It will no doubt be the "Bible" to tree growers in our area for which it was specifically developed, but in addition to that, it will have a wide use over this whole country and abroad because it deals with many fundamentals of general application.

If you haven't read it, take a little time and do so. It's the Book-of-the Project.

- D. S. Olson, R.O.

OUR LOSS IS ARMY'S GAIN

Omund A. Seglem, District Forester at Phillipsburg last spring and later at Anthony, is the second member of the Kansas PSFP organization to be called for military duty under the Selective Service Act. His orders were that he report for induction October 7.

Although Omund's only prior Forest Service assignment after graduating from the University of Minnesota School of Forestry in 1938 was a relatively brief one on the Superior National Forest, he did a commendable job in filling each of his assignments on the PSFP. We are sorry to lose Omund from the Kansas Unit, but we are proud of the fact that he has answered his country's call.

As a result of Seglem's departure, Robert A. Dellberg has been shifted from Hutchinson to Wichita, and Kenneth R. Gosling will leave Wichita to take charge of the Anthony district.

On October 16, John Rogers and Victor Rosenwald left their assignments on the Kansas unit to accept positions in the National Defense program. Rogers, who served as Nurseryman in Kansas since November 1935, will handle nursery and landscape work at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Rosenwald, who served as Senior Clerk in North Dakota from March to November 1937, when he was transferred to Kansas, will have charge of commissary accounting in the Quartermaster's office at Ft. Riley, Kansas. He will continue to reside in Manhattan. The services of these employees will be greatly missed on the Kansas unit.

- John D. Hall, Kans.

TREE SHORTAGE PROBLEM SOLVED FOR HANGINGS

Back in the Wild West days, this country was pretty rough, and horse stealing and cattle thieving so bad that honest cattlemen rarely hesitated to apply the noose when the rustler was caught with the goods.

"Trouble was," one old timer recalls, "it was sometimes hard to find a mesquite tree tall enough to keep a man's feet from dragging the ground. The cattlemen learned to tie a culprit's feet back against his thighs and hang him that way. It always looked funny because the man looked like he was praying."

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